## HEALTH IN COLD WATER

THE KNEIPP CURE AS EXPOUNDED BY ONE OF ITS PROFESSORS.

Nothing New About the Theory, but the Application Unusual-Use

New York Sun.

Nothing but plain cold water; not a drop of medicine; very little dieting; the skin used as a great functional agent for healing, building up and reinforcing the bodythese are the principles of a successful institution, removed in every particular from relations with the drug store. There is but one element recognized as remedial in the water cure and that is water, and cold water at that. Heated water in any stage is not used under any circumstances. People who like to wash themselves in water with "just the air taken off," and people who like to get into a tub of warm water and then turn on the faucet and give themselves a regular boiling, must give up their habits if they would be healthy and able to stand fluctuations of climate. Even the hot foot bath, the mainstay in domestic emergency, is tabooed by this cure. Steam is used, but only in certain cases applied to certain portions of the body, never a full steam bath.

"Hot water weakens," says the doctor. long in my treatment. But people should let their feet have free circulation and when the feet feel bad the head will suffer." "Why not use hot water? Cold water strengthens, I prove it," and he proceeds

Before doing so he calls attention to a letter pasted up above his desk, a letter from his chief in Germany, setting forth that he, and he only, in these United States is authorized to practise this particular system of curing, all pretenders showing other affidavits to the contrary notwithstanding.

The doctor is German in feature and German in build. The cap and loose-flowing cassock that he wears give the impression of a professor. It is not easy for him to express himself in a foreign language.

"I give massage?" he repeats, "yes, but not the massage they have here. When I would help a sore place I massage it so that the patient he cry. I never massage the body all over. What use? People like that; it feels nice, the human touch, just so lovers hold hands for long, but in medical practice a humbug. If a man's pain and ache I only masthe foot. If a house roof leak in one spot the carpenter patches the leak; he goes not over the whole roof to put on solder and tin. Just so massage. Mend the sore part, leave the rest alone. The sore part heal quicker if the rest is

"People take steam bath for complexion," he goes on. "What good? The complexion is here (laying his hand on his stomach.) If the stomach feel well it show quick on the face; if the stomach be in trouble it show quick on the face also. A man take medicine a plenty, the right kind it helps him, maybe much, for a while, but he go back sick once more. I practice regular medicine for forty year, I know. Then I was sick, awful sick. I use a crook, a crutch for two year. Sebastian Kneipp cure me. I give up medicine. I do the water cure.

"Germany much different from New York. The man who keep a Turkish bath in Germany go bankrupt; in New York he The Turkish bath only good on acount of the cold water afterward. Ir a man take a Turkish bath and walk out without the cold water on him he die.' A SPRAYING SYSTEM.

The appliances used in this water cure are simple enough. There is no full or even partial submersion of the body. The affected parts are sprayed with the cold water, the pressure being increased or decreased according to the effect required. If the trouble be heart disease the patient hangs, arms downward, over a contrivance in a bathroom, and has the water played neck, lastly on his back, the bent position being assumed to prevent the water from running off the back. For various complaints and diseases he is sprayed lightly or heavily, according to his condition. In certain instances it is requisite that he should sit wrapped up like a mummy over the steam that rises from a basin of herbs. This treatment is then supplemented by a spraying with very cold water, a process that leaves him tingling in every fibre of his being. For some cases a fiftypound pressure is used, the spray hittingthe surface of the body like a billion dull pin points and stimulating the circulation to a wonderful degree. No nerve so dormant but it answers to this imperative summons. If cold before, the patient is then warmer than any fire could make him, and alive to his finger tips and to the ends

of hist toes. "Make warm the body with clothes?" says the doctor. "Ridiculous! What people eat and drink makes them warm, not what they put on. This is all I wear next the showing an openwork linen undervest of texture so light that it could be crumpled up in the band. "Big, strong underwear hinders the circulation, weakens the body; the body then can throw off nothing. A man with a heavy flannel shirt on catches much cold. He takes that shirt off even in a warm room and he shivers. he feels the chill. It is the air the body wants, to feel well. Just so a flower. Take it from where it has nice air, nice dirt; put it in a glass case, it die. The body depends on air. If a person be put in an ex-

People eat a big meal: they have on free, is kept back. The food stays in the stomach; it forms acid; that acid gets into | the blood and plays the devil with the whole system; that is what makes rheumatism. There are many kinds of rheumatism, all hard to cure. A man loses sometimes much husiness on account of rheumatism and neuralgia; many kinds of neuralgia, neuralgia of the thinking parts, neuralgia of the muscles, all bad. Whenever anything is the matter with a person, that you cannot see directly, it is the stomach that is at the bottom of the trouble. When the limb of a tree rots off it is useless to doctor the broken place in the branches. Don't think of the top, go to the root; that's the place. Just so when a man's eye, or his nose, or his big toe hurts, it is the stomach that is the trouble. To go back to clothes, I say wear light, thin underclothes to let the air get to the body. When it is freezing then put on a heavy, thick coat to go out, or a fur wrap, but take it off often.

"What do you do for dyspepsia?" the reporter asked the professor. Put a compress on the abdomen of very cold water, cover the linen compress with rubber, the rubber with a blanket, have the patient lie down with the compress on for an hour, repeat this so many times he needs. Sometimes a little vinegar in the

"What diet?"

TOO MUCH EATING. "No very much sweets, no very much acid. People eat too much all the time; and they don't drink enough water. Everybody think they must drink something, but not water. It may be tea, it may be coffee, or whisky, or beer, or wine, but not water; and if it is water they drink, then it is iced water, and that kills the stomach People in New York sil three hours at the table, and they eat, eat all the time. New York people live to eat, and they eat much meat. They eat dinner, then they go to the play, then they eat a big supper. All wrong. They give their stomach unnatural work to do, and then they board their bodies up in big, strong underwear, and the stomach can't move to throw it off. If

people would sleep at night and walk out in the day, as God meant them to do, they would be well, except, of course maybe hereditary sickness bother them, or weak lungs, but free air and cold water treatment heal the lungs and make them 'Do you believe in people drinking milk?'

Yes. Milk is good, very good; but in New York they think milk tame; it is too poor for them. As much harm as good can be done with cold water. A young lady who takes my treatment for dyspepsia goes to a dance. She eats much fee cream and cake and sweet things. She wants to keep up the treatment, so when she goes she gets into a tub of cold water. Next morning she feels bad, she tells me. I say to her it is a wonder she is living. Never take a cold bath at night. Bathe part of the body; much better than jumping in a tub. When I give the treatment I am very careful not to give the shock. I begin on theh strong parts first to avoid a shock."
"But hot water is cleahsing: how can people get clean without hot water?"
"Easy enough. Soap and cold water and little soft brush will clean any skin," "I came to the doctor a wreck, after los-ing a year's business, trying expensive sul-phur springs, and living for months on the

## THE PRICE OF OLD BOOKS

Salisbury system of hot water and beef-steak," says a patient who is almost ready to be discharged as cured. "I had rheu-matism of the hip joints and knee joints and in all the bones of my feet. I had to wear shoes four sizes too big and use two canes to get about at all. I am a young man and the waiters at the hotels had to help me up out of my chair at table and SOME OF THE QUALITIES THAT FIX man and the waiters at the hotels had to help me up out of my chair at table, and the conductors of the street cars had to help me to get out. Friends who knew me weil and young ladies whom I had often danced with passed me unknowingly, because I was so changed. After I got through with the beefsteak diet (five pounds of minced beefsteak a day and five THE VALUE OF A VOLUME.

Misprint or an Extra Quarter of an Inch of Margin May Enhance Its Value Tenfold.

New York Evening Sun.

pounds of minced beefsteak a day and five

quarts of hot water to drink) I was weak-er than ever, and I tried the water cure out of sheer desperation, thinking that it didn't matter much what I did. The first

few times that the doctor massaged my feet I could hardly stand it, and for the

first two weeks of treatment I felt worse

instead of better. I was sprayed first from

my heels to my knees, then from my knees to my hips. The doctor told me that when

anybody went to clean up a house things

were always put upside down before they could be made better. So I persevered. Two weeks ago I left off using one of my canes

and last night I put on evening dress for the first time in eighteen months. Of course

I am somewhat careful of my diet. The

doctor advises not overhot food and com-paratively simple meals. Do I drink hot

water? No, the doctor says hot water

weakens the stomach, and he wants some-

"What about the walking barefoot that has become associated with the Kneipp

"I have heard nothing of it. All the advice about bare feet that I have had is to

tramp up and down the bathtub in water

up to my knees. This I do, and the wear-

ing of light, loose shoes is included in the

"Walking about in the dew in Central

Park is an advertisement to make money.

said the doctor, when asked to explain that

feature of the so-called Knelpp cure. "That

is the make-fun part. That does not be-

PICTURES WOMEN BUY.

There Are Fashions in Them, Just as

in Hats or Sleeves.

"They are mostly made in Germany, if

greatest number of people you are asking

about," said the art dealer. "Fifteen years

ago the French and American artists rath-

er controlled the market and the pictures

that sold the best to one set were engrav-

ings, while colored plates, produced by var-

ious lithographic processes, were the most

extensively purchased. One of the leading

engravings of that time was Delaroche's

up housekeeping unless she had that spe-

cial picture to hang over her parlor man-

tel, while every well-regulated household

yearned after art was to possess a colored

these three prime favorites we always

men and colored plates of 'The Rock of

Ages,' 'Clinging to the Cross,' 'The Sol-

dier's Return' and a score more brilliant

lithographs from American and English

out-of-the-way country places such things

lic taste has swung far away from this

crude color and sentimentality. Eight out

of ten persons who want something to

hang on their walls prefer that it shall

be in black and white, and the selection

usually represents commendable and

years in the price of etchings has done

the work of educating the public's taste,

which I will confess is usually found at

its best among the women. They are very

apt to decide what is to be used in deco-rating the house walls, and it is only nat-

ural their preferences should run toward

what is at once refined, graceful and spiced

with strong romantic feeling.
"But, femininelike, no picture can be

counted on these days to sell steadily, year

after year. The women are always looking

for something new, and dealers who know

their public well have found that their plc-

to fickle fancy. There is one point, how-

ever, that all women are firm on. They

won't buy nudes. Only about one out of seventy-five ventures on such a purchase,

and the boldest is apt to select something

"It is by no means, though, so valuable a

stock plate as 'Dreamy Thoughts' or

'Springtime,' by the same artist, while for

sands of the famous 'Art Wins the Heart'

have found buyers. That is distinctly a

woman's picture, and is sold in every size-

in large, expensive photogravure and car-

bon prints and in cheap, effective autotype.

"It belongs to what an art dealer might

call his album of family pictures, and ranks

in that class of clean, commendable Ger-

man art which has rather cut under such

lively Frenchmen as Bisson, whose gay co-

quettes and slender nudes are very apt to

be found in bachelor apartments. At one

thrifty German, seeing what is needed, is

busy producing such discreetly draped fig-

ures as Kaulbach's 'Spring,' a plate that takes admirably. Nowadays, in place of

Strane's heads, we keep, for their fine seli-

ing qualities, Sichel's low-browed, full-

lipped, heavy-headed Circassian beauties, for this is a type of fair woman the public

"Without varying his model the artist

only changes the pose and background a bit

and his last success is 'Judith.' She is also

a prime family favorite, but if there is any

picture that can be safely said to hold to-

day the place once occupied by the 'Cenci'

it is Richter's 'Queen Louise.' It is not, as

you perhaps know, a portrait of that

ideal of her; still we sell it enormously,

both in the black and white and color, and

'Queen Louise's' nearest rival in the public

heart is the 'Countess Potocka.' These are

our steady sellers, as we have also a cer-

tain class of religious pictures for which

"Precedence of all the Madonnas is invariably taken by the famous Sistine, and

pose of hundreds of copies. Men and

mother and child, just as Nanjok's 'Saint

Cecelia' has completely usurped the place

again, in the way of popular religious pic-

tures, the Germans take the lead. Of all

pictures of the Saviour, Hoffman's 'Christ

Praying in the Garden of Gethsemane' is

the most admired. A simply expressed

popular affections. Allegorical treatments

no longer please, and a French artist, Fal-

ero, who for years has been painting

profits in work of this nature. 'Toward the

Better Land' is a hackneyed subject with

no new treatment; an angel bearing a dead

child heavenward through the moonlight

has been done before, but the women ap-

prove and admire and buy, just as they

"It is next to an impossibility, however,

to coax them to the purchase of a distinctly

melancholy subject. They positively won't

consider anything they think is sad or

tragical. A shipwreck or battle view, the

Princes in the Tower or Mary Stuart hear-

ing her sentence read make no appeal to

the popular heart, while any new light on

a pair of lovers always catches the fancy

But in all this wide field of picture making

not a single American's name appears. Of

the classic masters Leonardo da Vinci is

the leader and 'Mona Lisa' the picture most

frequently asked for, while among Eng-

lishmen Sir Frederic Leighton is by far the

"Oh. I can't fell you how to account for

that, only the big public itself knows. No

more can I discover the cause of the favor

etchings find among all classes, save that

etchings are cheap and they certainly are

always highly refined. A very lovely etch-

ing can be had for \$1.50 these days, while

five years ago a good proof easily brought

25. That is all because of the new inex-

pensive processes of reproducing thousands

instead of a few dozens, from one plate,

and it is guarantee of improved taste in

art that etchings always find a profitable

market. They are also rated as capital

Christmas gifts, and here you see is the

new riethod of framing, bent black fron for

this year's Christmas trade, and perhaps

you will notice that gilt mats and the sort

of gorgeous molding so acceptable not long

since has been set aside, for in every re-

spect the public sentiment in art is on the

She Was Too Quick.

There is a seat to let in a sneg little yellow-wheeled buggy for any young woman who may apply. This vacancy was caused by the harmless remark of the

own r of the aforesaid vehtcle while tak-

ing his ex-best for a spin along Woodley

Side by side they had cooed amicabl

past the Cleveland country home, in the

direction of the Tennallytown pike, and

then turned into the seclusion of "Lovers"

his companion. "this is a quiet, sweet road

"Sir." interrupted the maiden, with in-dignant emphasis, "I want you distinctly

to understand that I am not that sort of

Here occurred the tragedy.

lane one bright afternoon not long ago.

steady move upward."

would you mind if I-

Washington Post.

most popular.

rather coarse nudes, now finds

do Nonnebruch's 'Christian Girl.

sentiment is what in this line catches the

women alike prefer her to any

once held by the 'Mater Doloroso'

the demand is always equal to our supply.

famous lady at all, but the artist Richter's

never tires of buying and admiring.

ime these last had a great vogue, but the

ne past two or three years almost thou-

with considerable drapery, like Paul Thou-man's 'Fates,' one of the most popular pic-

tures ever on the market.

tures, like the shape of sleeves, are subject

"Good inexpensive photographic

ever find purchasers and admirers, for pub-

"Now, however, it is only in the very

copy of Guido's 'Beatrice Cenci.'

"No bride thought it worth while setting

thing to make it hardy.

New York Evening Sun.

The Prodigal Son.

Book collecting is supposed by many to be a much safer undertaking for the inexperienced than the collecting of other objects. To make a good collection of porcelain it is necessary to have much experience. In collecting pictures a man without knowledge is certain to be imposed upon, but in amassing a library he is in much less danger of being cheated. Books, at least, are very rarely forged; the difficulty and expense of making a good forgery would in very few cases be compensated for by the price brought by it. Besides, there is more competition in the book market than in the picture market, and consequently less doubt about the value of a book, and less danger of the book collector being overcharged. Yet, notwithstanding his advantages over others, the book hunter has almost as good an opportunity as any one to impose upon himself and to waste his money.

"It requires far more discretion than is usually supposed," said a well-known authority yesterday, "to invest wisely in books. I have seen many men waste large sums of money on rubbish under the impression that they were making bargains. I don't mean men who buy books to read, for they are, after all, best able to judge for themselves what to buy, but men who hunt for first editions, it's the pictures that are popular with the early printed books, Americana, and so forth. A novice who trusts altogether to his own judgment in making such a collection is certain to fall into many traps of his own setting. There seems to be a widespread belief, especially in this country, that an old book must always have a certain value of its own. So many persons come in here with shabby old volumes bound in sheepskin, and after telling me with great satisfaction of their 'find,' and boasted of at least a couple of Strane's | confiding to me the ridiculously small price estimate its real value to be. Then they lay before me with an air of triumph a moldy old book of sermons, or a commentary on the New Testament, thinking they found good sale for engravings of states- have made a mighty bargain because they paid only about twice as much as the book is worth. Now, there is one thing that the public should learn as soon as possible. It would save dealers a good deal of trouble, and the amateurs themseles much disappointment. It is this, that theological works are, as a rule, absolutely worthless. The value of them is often just that of so much waste paper.

"Then there is an impression that because first edition sold for such a sum at auction yesterday, all first editions of the same book are worth as much. For this reason many jump at the conclusion that one bookseller is dearer than another because. perhaps, in the catalouge of this one the cesses and the enormous reduction of late first edition of the 'Pickwick Papers,' for instance, is priced at \$6 and in that at \$60. To believe that the dealer who charges \$60 is exorbitant is just about as reasonable as to arrive at the same conclusion about a hotel keeper on Fifth avenue because his prices are higher than those of a Bowery lodging-house proprietor

CATALOGUES VARY. "You will often find copies of the same book in different catalogues, or even in the same catalogue, at several prices, though so far as you can judge from the description the books differ in no particular one from another. For this reason, buying books by catalogue is often very unsatisfactory, even though the dealer has no desire to impose upon the buyer. The description of a book's condition, as given in most catalogues, is as worthless as comments like 'very scarce' or 'a very desirable copy of this rare book.' Look at the catalogue of the Sewell sale the other day. Here is a description of one book: 'Tall copy, but last five leaves repaired in lower margins, several ink spots, title soiled, writing on back of title etc., etc., otherwise a perfect copy.' It is as if I should say: "This copy is absolutely perfect, except for the one small circumstance that it is imperfect.' Had the books at the Sewell sale been in better condition they would have fetched far higher prices, for you must know that the general condition of a book affects its value more than almost anything else, and I may add that it is daily becoming a more and more important consideration. Take, for instance, the old Aldine and Elzevir classics. These books are almost worthless if in poor condition. The inexperienced are frequently humbugged for this reason. One of the most beautiful of all the volumes issued from the Elzevir press is the 'Patissier' Francois.' This book was sold in Paris few years ago for \$2,000. It was a beautiful copy, measuring, I think, 132 millimetres in height, but had it been a quarter of an

inch shorter I may safely say that it would not have fetched \$200. "This may seem very ridiculous to the man who believes in buying books only for the sake of reading them, but to the collector points apparently even less material if a book has been issued in parts the original wrappers must always be pre served, and it would considerably reduce the value of the book if the advertisement dicrous to those who have not the instinct of the book-collector. For instance, here was a copy of 'Poems by Two Brothers'the Tennysons-sold recently. It is an exceedingly scarce book, and I doubt whether such a fine copy of it had ever before been sold at public auction. The edges were totally uncut, and had not even been opened for reading. Now to open them would be simple vandalism-sacrilege. If a man buys a book to read he should buy a cheap one.

DEFECTS ARE VALUABLE. "Then there are other little things that make a book valuable. Misprints are often worth a good deal. Not that they have in themselves any intrinsic value, but because they are sometimes the mark by which an early issue is known. Some of the first editions of the Elzevirs are only to be recognized by misprints, as they do not bear any date upon the title page. It demands, of course, a great deal of experience to recognize some first editions and early issues. Here are two copies of the first edition of Spenser's 'Faerie Queen,' for instance, off from society for at least a year, they which to all appearances are exactly similar, but turn to page 332 of the first volume of this one and you will find that the Welsh words are missing. Here you see the lines

"That not he mote seem to bee "Now, that is obviously an earlier imprint of the book than the other. The book collector must, of course, be familiar with these variations, which affect the value of a book considerably. From Lowndes's and other manuals he may learn a good deal, but Lowndes will give him very little idea of the current value of a book. Slater's Book Prices Current' and Livingston's American Book Prices Current' are perhaps the most valuable bibliographies for this purpose, as they give the prices paid for books sold at auction in England and America, respectively, year by year. "Why is it that most old books are more expensive here than in England?"

Well, it stands to reason that they should be. American dealers must buy a large number of them from English dealers. In England valuable collections of old books are disposed of continually; here, only occasionally. Until recent years there were no book collectors in this country.'

'Now, I may say confidently, more of the really valuable books disposed of in England are bought with American money than with English. What class of books do the American bidders in English auction rooms take the

greatest interest in? "That is a difficult question to answer They bid high on all the best books-first editions, early printed books, and, of course books relating to America. The classes books most in demand vary greatly at different times. At one time there was great call for books illustrated by Cruik-shank, but the interest in them has declined within the last few years, and I do not doubt that fifty years hence the demand for them will be very small. A few of Cruikshank's books-Grimm's 'Popular Stories. for instance-command as high price as ever. The demand in America for early printed books is also declining, Works will a few others still hold their

I believe that the first editions of Scott

Boyd, Besten & Langen Co. 39 E. Washington Street.



Christmas Week

SUGGESTIONS

Cloaks Jackets Suits

Muffs -AND-..Fur.. Novelties

333666 Not Give a Use-

Muffs

Collarettes

..Fur.. Novelties

Note-Give her one of our \$15.00 Cloth Jackets. Your choice of any Cloth Jacket in the house at this price.



Boyd, Besten & Langen Co. 39 E. Washington Street.



are going up in value in England, but here

the public estimation? Books relating to America are undoubtish books on America has increased wonon America are also in great demand. In other languages they are not as a rule worth much. Books on Canada and the early French settlers are much sought after. On the whole the books about America that bring the highest prices are those on New England and on New York, published before 1700. Pooks on the South are quite as rare-perhaps rarer-yet there is little demand for them. Other American books that are much sought after are those printed in Mexico in the sixteenth cen-

'Are first editions of American authors going up in value! 'Undoubtedly. First editions of Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier and many others are rising in price. For some unaccountable reason, however, little interest is taken in Washington Irving."

FOR FEMALE INEBRIATES.

are of the utmost importance. For instance, | Provision Made in England for Women Who Drink.

Mrs. Temple, wife of the Archbishopsheets at the end were removed. The aim designate of Canterbury, is, like her husof the collector is to get the book as near | band, a most carnest temperance worker, as possible to the form in which it was and she is now busily engaged in promotissued from the press. This desire is some- ing a novel inebriates' home for women. We have taken a large old-fashioned house in Dulwich, known as Surry House, which will accommodate more than thirty patients," said Mrs. Temple to a Daily Mail representative. "The great thing we aim at is not to make the home a charitable institution, and we only just want to make ends meet. Most of these sort of homes are either very expensive or else the inmates feel that they are being supported by other people, and no woman, however low she may have sunk, likes that. We are going to have all kinds of patients. Those that are well to do, and can afford the 1 or 2 guineas weekly fee, will be 'drawing room patients.' Others will pay 10 or 12 shillings a week, and will be 'work room patients'; while poorer women will be able to find a home as

'kitchen patients' for 7 shillings and pence per week. "But what will the patients do?" "Ah! that is where the curious and nove! feature of the scheme appears," said Mrs. Temple. "Of course, the drawing room patients may do almost what they like, so long as they do not break the rules. But they will not be idle. They will support the home by painting and fancy work. Cut will be only too glad to pass away the time in this way. We hope to be able to secure private orders for them, and I believe a large amount of this kind of work will be turned out. The work room patients will be expected to do so much sewing every day, and we believe there will be no great lack of employment for them. Our greatest difficulty will be in securing what ladies call 'white work.' But we believe those who think we are trying to cure these inebriate women in the right way will make this matter all right. The kitchen patients will do what they have been used to doing all their lives-the housework and washing of the institution-so that the home will be a veritable beehive. Mrs. Temple believes that the question of dealing with inebriate women ought to be

taken up by the state, and it is desired to show the government that those institutions can be made to pay without any cost to the country. It is believed that if the government sees this, they will start | ment, a compliment seldom paid a forsuch homes and send prisoners there in preference to imposing fines and imprisonsaid Mrs. Temple. "The patients will be ! able to take plenty of walks in the beau-

tiful country that surrounds Dulwich, of course with an escort. Each woman will be bound to stay a year; but we do not propose to put the home under the act, so that if a weman insists upon going away we shall have to let her go. We shall want them to stay two years; and I believe that after that time we shall be able to send them out bereft of any alcoholic craving. The scheme is the work of ladies connected with the Church of England Temperance Society, and, I believe we shall make it the most practical and successful of such institutions. For a few years past Mrs. Temple has been actively connected in conducting a smaller home, somewhat on these lines at Finchley, so that she does not think there is any chance of failure.

Sudden Death.

We wonder whether any statist or any doctor in great practice knows accurately whether there is any positive increase among the educated classes in the number

of sudden deaths, by which we mean deaths without any recovery of consciousness from the moment of seizure. We fancy it is so, though the fancy may only be such events; and we fancy also, this time with more certainty, that there is a marked dents are regarded. Forty years ago everybody who heard of a death among his acquaintances like that of the archbishop of Canterbury deemed it incumbent on him to sort of horror which to-day is almost ab-

Conventionalism on the subject is extinct, no one deplores the suddenness of the event, and those who speak frankly say openly, "How terrible for the archbishop's relations, but how fortunate for him." The instinctive wincing or shivering of the mind the deaths after long suffering, and it is not uncommon to hear men acknowledge that they would rather die as the archbishop died than in any other way, and even declare that they now carefully avoid repeated that prayer in the Litany which, as they think, involves a petition to the Almighty against sudden death. It is by po not partially in error, and that the prayer is not directed against the death by violence, which at the time it was written was of all subjects of apprehension the most constant and most reasonable. It is, of course, also possible that the sentence is a survival from the days when to receive all the aids the church could give to the passing spirit was held to be of the last impor-tance, and men dreaded, as the brave Bre-It is Mr. Story's intention to ton soldiers still dread, nothing so much as dying-like Hamlet's father-"unhouseled, unanointed, unannealed." may be, a change of feeling is very marked,

it arose and whether it is beneficial. JULIAN STORY ON ART. Artist Husband of Emma Eames Dis-

and we are disposed to inquire both whence

cusses American Painters. New York Herald. Mr. Julian Story, the well-known artist, has recently returned to New York from Paris, and contemplates remaining here during the winter. Within the past few years Mr. Story has attained a leading position a nong American painters. He has given rather more attention to portraits recently than he did in the earlier stages of his career. Coming from an old Boston family, the son of the distinguished sculptor, W. Story, he was educated at Lton and Oxford, and has lived since 1882 in Paris. Among his more notable portraits are those of Cardinal Howard, Lady Wolseley, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Hon. Reginaid Brett (son of Lord Esher, the master of the Rolls), Lord Bagot, Mrs. Frank Bacon, the late Mrs. Charles Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Brunner, the son and daughter-in-law of Sir John Brunner, Mrs. Louis Rutherford of this city, Mme Emma Eames-Story and two portraits of the Prince of Wales. The larger of the two last mentioned painted for William Waldorf Astor and now hangs at Cliveden, the smaller, not yet finished, is being painted for the Prince of Wales. Among Mr. Story's more important Salon pictures are "The Entombment of Christ, exhibited in 1882, and purchased by Robert Garrett; "Massacre de Septembre, 1792," exhibited in 1887; "The Black Prince," exhibited the next year, and this year's large canvas, showing-Dr. Cheron and his assistants in the operating room. With the exception of the patient, every figure represented is a portrait. This painting occupied a position of honor in the Salon, and has been purchased by the French govern-

When Mr. Story was seen in his apartment, yesterday he was rejuctant to speak of his work. "I naturally take great pride in the fact that the French government has honored me by purchasing my Salon picture," he said. "The fact that it is not customary to purchase the work of a foreigner makes it, of course, more gratifying

"I think that American artists are establishing themselves more firmly abroad, and the number of students visiting Paris increases every year. I believe in the Paris atmosphere. As I have followed that course myself. I naturally advise young American painters to go to Paris and study there as much as possible. opportunities were never better than they are to-day. As an illustration of what eing done there for the Aemrican artist, I will cite a case in point. At the exhibition of 1889 an American jury was formed, on which I had the honor to serve. My associates included Pierce. Meichers, Bridgeman, McEwen, Weeks, Stuart, Gay, Dannet and Bisling, among others. When the exhibition was over we met at monthly dinners and organized eventually the clety of American Artists in Paris.' was and is our object to see that American works receive proper attention at the various art exhibits and to supply all requi-

As the representative of the society, I served on the jury last year at the Berlin exhibition. We do what we can to encourage the students and advance their interests.

In speaking of American artists abroad, Mr. Story said: "Whistler, that great genius, since the death of his wife, has left Paris and settled n London again. Whether he intends to stay there rermanently I cannot say. profess, and in many cases actually felt, a claim him as an American, although you will recall that in 1889, owing to the fact that all of his pictures were not accepted at the exhibition, he exhibited with the English section instead of the American. I need not say that it was not through lack of merit, but because he sent in more canvases than were allowed one artist, that they were not all accepted. "Were you acquainted with Du Maurier?

"I knew Mr. Du Maurier slightly," he replied, "and a charming man he was. His place in art will be hard to fill. I see that Phil' May has been spoken of in the American papers as his successor. That, of course, is erroneous. Their methods differ as much as night and day. 'Phil' May is means clear from the context that they are | undoubtedly a clever artist, but he has never been a portrayer of polite society.' "And what of Charles Dana Gibson's success in London?

with warmth. "He simply captivated London with his pictures. Of the several that appeared in public prints over there I par- which often results is only a sign that they ticularly admired his drawing of a pretty have both been overtaxed." It is Mr. Story's intention to rent a die in town for the winter. That he will exhibit at the spring exhibition in the Fine Arts building is not improbable. He will while here, be engaged on several portraits,

but of those he preferred not to speak. Just Criticism of Woman Writers. London Letter.

One of the best known women journalists n London is Lady Colin Campbell. daughter-in-law of the Duke of Argy. whose history is too well known in the civilized world to need any comment from me, She is still a very beautiful woman, and a very charming one in the bargain, with an immense vigor of thought and style that marks her a woman of the strongest mental abilities. Without being in any sense a "new" woman, she is decidely a progressive woman, and one whose views are all tinged with a common sense that few of our "agitating" females can boast. I went in to see her the other day, and we got on the subject of women and journalism. "I think that the chief mistake women writers make." said Lady Colin Campbell, pushing her chair back from a paper-laden desk, "is that they will insist upon intruding the fact that they are feminine into all their work. There is no necessity for an article, unless it be of chiffons and fashions, to have any sex marked upon its every line. Women try to cultivate a 'womanly style, and in so doing spoil whatever literary merit they may have originally possessed. I do most heartily object, therefore, to the label of femininity upon mis-

cellaneous literary work." "But, Lady Colin," I interrupted, "would you not have women write in a womanly manner, and cannot that 'manner' possess literary ability? "Certainly," was the reply, "but the range of such a style has narrow boundaries, and its limitations are too small to admit of any real breadth of thought or action. There is no reason that a 'womanly' style of writing should not be as admirable as a 'manly' style, but unfortunately what is generally accepted as a 'womanly' style

is usually nothing more than very wishywashy drivel. I therefore deprecate exceedingly the style that has been so unfairly bbed 'womanly.' The 'womanly' writer also insists upon being called an 'authoress. when, as everybody ought to know, there is no such word in the English language. We do not speak of painteresses or writeresses-therefore, why authoresses?"

Wheelwomen Ride Too Far.

"Women who ride bicycles should make law with themselves never to ride after feeling of weariness comes over them. said a well-known physician recently. to ride around the city last Sunday. It was staggered to his feet with the peg in the fourth time she had ever ridden a wheel out of doors. She got half way fage, and has been sick in bed ever since. She ought to be an example to all women especially, and in a measure for all women, there is a great danger in overdoing. Some should start out before knowing how far she is going. Ordinarily, though, they ride ing water on Lys Grant's hands and having twice as far as they ought. They start out him wash his face. He gave him his red and ride away from home until they get bandanna to wipe it dry. What the school tired. Then they have to ride back, getting saw a minute later was the schoolmaster more and more exhausted with every turn I coming in patting this very red and ombor of the wheels. No ordinary woman who rassed boy on the head."

than ten miles at a trip. That is perhaps an hour's ride, that may be easily extended to an hour and a quarter before that dismay be certain that she has ridden too Naturally there is a healthy feeling which any one recognizes after athletic exercise, but it is quite different from and never to be mistaken for the weariness straining of the nerves and muscles. Very few women have ever been injured on a bicycle who kept to this rule and limited their riding to normal distances. "The limit of distance which is suggested

by the first feeling of weariness, is only a little more important than the limit of speed which the female frame is capable of undergoing under healthy exercising rules. Whether a man can ride at full speed for a long distance and still retain his good health is a doubtful question. It is certain, however, that no woman can keep up a high rate of speed for even a generous portion of a mile and not create the beginnings of injuries. The added strength required to increase speed even a little after a certain amount of power has been expended is out of all proportion to the results. There is no relaxation of the muscles between the revolutions of the pedals, nor any let-up on the nervous and muscular strain while the speed lasts. The heart is far more taxed than one realizes at the moment, and that species of tingling or numbness in the nerves and muscles

Detroit Free Press. After years of bachelor life the major married, and he tells of the wedding trip himself. "Of course, I flattered myself that I knew the ropes. I had officiated at weddings by

the score. I had time without number felt a sort of contemptuous pity for the insanely happy young husband with 'bridegroom' written all over his face, who made such blundering attempts to carry the airs of an old family man. I knew just how the thing should be done, and I would

"I had no trouble in bribing the baggage-master to strip our trunks of loveknots and oldshoes, so that we were not advertised when we reached the city. This winning o the first round gave me an assurance that must have impaired my caution. brother was with us. At the hotel I boldly registered his name with 'and sister' following it, and then wrote my own name. When it came to placing us I made some off-hand explanations, but the eyes of the night clerk twinkled and I could have throttled him.

"The next morning, when I shook my new umbrella to take a walk alone, just as well-seasoned husbands do, I rattled rice all over the tile floor in the office. course, I explained to the day clerk that I had been attending a wedding and must have taken the bridegroom's umbrella by mistake, but he smiled knowingly, the hangers-on laughed and some urchin in the corner yelled 'rats.' At dinner my said she never knew before that I took wine after meat, and the waiter grinned a polite grin. When, in my rattled condition, gave him a ten-dollar goldpiece for half a dollar I threw off all disguise. At the next stop I told them we were just married, that we wanted every attention and that

expense cut no figure. Grant's Game of Mumble-the-Peg. Hamlin Garland, in McClure's Magazine

the following incident: "A favorite game with the boys of Jo D. White's subscription school, at George-town, was mumble-the-peg. Grant couldn't play the game very skilfully, and the peg always got a few clandestine licks every time he was to pull it. On one occus was driven in so deep that the boys thou Lys could never get it out. He set to work. with his forehead down in the dirt, the sun beating hard upon him and the crowd of boys and girls shutting out every breath of fresh air. The peg would not move. The red-faced, shock-headed, thickset boy, with his face now all over mud, had forgotten his comrades, and saw only one thin the world-that was this stubborn p The bell rang, but the boy did not just came from visiting a woman who tried | it. A minute later, after a final effort, he mouth. The old schoolmaster was in door of the schoolhouse with his long ! round, came home in street cars and a car- | switch-the only person to be seen. There was glee inside at this new develo on. Imagine their surprise when, as the boy came closer and the stern old schoolmaster saw his face, he set down switch inside the door and came o